



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Associations: H. B. REED (pp. 128-155).—The relation of the rate of learning to the rate of forgetting depends upon three conditions: (1) the character of the measure; (2) the character of the learning; (3) the character of the material. The distribution of the types of associative aids and of errors in learning has little agreement with that for free association because the former are a form of controlled association. *Simultaneous versus Successive Association*: SVEN FROEBERG (pp. 156-163).—Simultaneity of two experiences is not necessary for an association to be formed between them. An association may still be formed between two experiences where the first has already passed out of consciousness when the second one appears. *Discussion*: Miss Calkins's case of self against soul: MARY S. CASE, J. E. CREIGHTON, and MARY WHITON CALKINS (pp. 164-169). Espinoza, Roberto. *La Evolucion Democratica*. Santiago: Hume y Walker. 1918. Pp. viii + 350.

Koller, Armin Hajman. *The Theory of Environment*. Part I. Menasha, Wis.: George Bant Publishing Co. Pp. 104. \$1.00.

NOTES AND NEWS

To the Editors of the Journal of Philosophy:

I HAVE read with much interest Dr. Bode's *Consciousness as Behavior*,¹ in which he refers to certain parts of my article on *Behavior* previously published.² I find myself in the main in agreement with Dr. Bode's remarks in regard to interpretation. I may note, however, that if a lover were to limit his consideration of James's "automatic sweetheart" to an objective view, as he should properly do if he were a behaviorist, I fear he would find it difficult to accommodate his acts to hers. His knowledge of the workings of the complex organic system under observation is altogether inadequate to point the way to such accommodations.

If, however, he assumes that all special changes in her behavior correspond with equally special changes in her consciousness; then the discovery, by indirect interpretation, of certain changes in her consciousness may enable him to make accommodative changes in his own consciousness which will correspond with accommodative future acts of his own.

This, however, is apart from the point I had hoped to make clear. I may put it in the form of a question. Does Dr. Bode hold, or does he not hold, that "Consciousness . . . is just a future adaptation that has been set to work to bring about its own realization"?³ It

¹ This JOURNAL, Vol. XV., p. 449.

² This JOURNAL, Vol. XV., p. 258.

³ Cf. *Creative Intelligence*, p. 244. Italics mine.

may be possible to maintain that consciousness corresponds with a future adaptation of this nature; but that is a tenet very different from the one stated in the quotation just made. If Dr. Bode answers this question in the affirmative, then it appears to me that he too, as well as Dr. Watson, "is dealing with an obfuscation that can not but be deplored."

HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL.

NEW YORK.

RECOGNIZING that there can be no international peace until the great enemy of internationalism is defeated, the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have voted to put all its resources at the service of the government of the United States in order to assist in the preparation of a matured and constructive policy when peace shall be possible. The following is from the printed announcement:

"The Endowment has accordingly sought to bring about due preparation in two ways. In the first place, it has published or contributed to the publication of a series of works which furnish the same kind of foundation for effective consideration of the questions which will arise in a Peace Conference that Madison's Notes and Elliot's Debates, and the Federalist, and the earlier history of the development of Constitutional Law in the United States furnish for the consideration of inter-state questions in America. Until this publication many of these works were inaccessible and not widely known.

The other method of contributing to this preparation has been through active cooperation with the officers of the government whose official positions will throw upon them responsibility for the representation of the United States in the Peace Conference. At the meeting of April 19, 1917, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace offers to the government the services of its Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war.

That offer was accepted; and in effect the entire personnel and plant of the Division of International Law is being used by the government, and the activities of this institution are practically serving the government in making real, thorough, and scientific preparation for exercising the influence of the United States after the close of the war, and that activity is taking the place of agitation for peace, which we abjure until the war is won."

DR. MABEL FERNALD, formerly diagnostician in the Social Hygiene Laboratory at Bedford Hills Reformatory, N. Y., and Dr. Margaret Cobb have received appointments to the Army Medical Department at Washington.